

SIXTEENTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PLANT DISTRIBUTION

The fifteenth report included the genus *Carex* of the Cyperaceae. The present report deals with the genera of the Cyperaceae other than *Carex*.

The data for these reports have been compiled chiefly from the material found in the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club, in the Gray Herbarium and in the herbarium of the Peabody Museum at Salem, Massachusetts.

PRELIMINARY LISTS OF NEW ENGLAND PLANTS — XLI

The sign + indicates that an herbarium specimen has been seen, the sign — that a reliable printed record has been found and the sign * is used for those plants which are not native in the New England area.

CYPERACEAE	Me.	N.H.	Vt.	Mass.	R.I.	Conn.
<i>Bulbostylis capillaris</i> (L.) C. B. Clarke	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>B. capillaris</i> var. <i>crebra</i> Fern.	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Cladium mariscoides</i> (Muhl.) Torr.	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Cyperus brevifolius</i> (Rottb.) Hassk.						—
<i>C. dentatus</i> Torr.	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>C. diandrus</i> Torr.	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>C. Engelmannii</i> Steud.			+	+		
<i>C. erythrorhizos</i> Muhl.				+	+	+
<i>C. esculentus</i> L.	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>C. ferruginescens</i> Boeckl.			+			+
<i>C. filicinus</i> Vahl	+	+		+	+	+
<i>C. filiculmis</i> Vahl				+	+	+
<i>C. filiculmis</i> var. <i>macilentus</i> Fern.	+	+	+	+	+	+
* <i>C. fuscus</i> L.				+		
<i>C. Grayii</i> Torr.				+	+	+
<i>C. Houghtonii</i> Torr.	+	+	+	+		
<i>C. inflexus</i> Muhl.	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>C. odoratus</i> L.				+	+	+
* <i>C. ovularis</i> (Michx.) Torr.				+		
<i>C. polystachyos</i> Rottb. var. <i>texensis</i> (Torr.) Fern.				+		
<i>C. rivularis</i> Kunth	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>C. strigosus</i> L.	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>C. strigosus</i> var. <i>robustior</i> Britt.				+		+
× <i>C. Weatherbianus</i> Fern. (= <i>Dulichium arundinaceum</i> × <i>Rhynchospora capitellata</i>)						+

	Me.	N.H.	Vt.	Mass.	R.I.	Conn.
<i>Dulichium arundinaceum</i> (L.) Britt.	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Eleocharis acicularis</i> (L.) R. & S.	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>E. acicularis</i> var. <i>submersa</i> (Hj. Nilss.) Svenson	+			+		
<i>E. ambigens</i> Fern.				—	—	
<i>E. calva</i> Torr.	+	+	+	+		+
<i>E. diandra</i> C. Wright	+	+	+	+		+
<i>E. elliptica</i> Kunth	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>E. Engelmanni</i> Steud.	+			+	+	+
<i>E. equisetoides</i> (Ell.) Torr.				+	+	+
× <i>E. fallax</i> Weath.				+		
<i>E. halophila</i> Fern. & Brack.	+	+		+	+	+
<i>E. intermedia</i> (Muhl.) Schultes	+	+	+	+		+
<i>E. melanocarpa</i> Torr.				+	+	
<i>E. microcarpa</i> Torr. var. <i>filiculmis</i> Torr.						+
<i>E. nitida</i> Fern.		+				
<i>E. obtusa</i> (Willd.) Schultes	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>E. obtusa</i> var. <i>ellipsoidalis</i> Fern.		+	+	+	+	
<i>E. obtusa</i> var. <i>jejuna</i> Fern.	+	+	+	+		+
<i>E. obtusa</i> var. <i>Peasei</i> Svenson	+	+				
<i>E. olivacea</i> Torr.	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>E. ovata</i> (Roth) R. & S.	+	+	+	+		+
<i>E. ovata</i> var. <i>Heuseri</i> Uechtritz	+	+				
<i>E. palustris</i> (L.) R. & S.	+	+	+		+	+
<i>E. palustris</i> var. <i>major</i> Sonder	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>E. parvula</i> (R. & S.) Link	+	+		+	+	+
<i>E. pauciflora</i> (Lightf.) Link var. <i>Fernaldii</i> Svenson	+	+	+			
<i>E. quadrangulata</i> (Michx.) R. & S. var. <i>crassior</i> Fern.				+		+
<i>E. Robbinsii</i> Oakes	+	+		+	+	+
<i>E. rostellata</i> Torr.	+			+	+	+
<i>E. Smallii</i> Britt.	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>E. tenuis</i> (Willd.) Schultes	+	+		+	+	+
<i>E. tricostata</i> Torr.				+	+	
<i>E. tuberculosa</i> (Michx.) R. & S.		+		+	+	+
<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i> Honckeney	+					
<i>E. angustifolium</i> var. <i>majus</i> Schultz	+			—		
<i>E. gracile</i> W. B. J. Koch	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>E. spissum</i> Fern.	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>E. tenellum</i> Nutt.	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>E. virginicum</i> L.	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>E. viridi-carinatum</i> (Engelm.) Fern.	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Fimbristylis autumnalis</i> (L.) R. & S.	+	+	+	+	+	+

	Me.	N.H.	Vt.	Mass.	R.I.	Conn.
<i>F. autumnalis</i> var. <i>mucronulata</i> (Michx.) Fern.				+	+	+
<i>Fuirena pumila</i> Torr.				+	+	
<i>Hemicarpha micrantha</i> (Vahl) Pax	+	+		+	+	+
<i>Psilocarya nitens</i> (Vahl) Wood				+		
<i>P. scirpoides</i> Torr.				+	+	
<i>Rhynchospora alba</i> (L.) Vahl	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>R. capillacea</i> Torr.	+	+	+	+		+
<i>R. capitellata</i> (Michx.) Vahl	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>R. fusca</i> (L.) Ait. f.	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>R. inundata</i> (Oakes) Fern.				+	+	
<i>R. macrostachya</i> Torr.	+			+	+	+
<i>R. Torreyana</i> Gray				+	+	
<i>Scirpus acutus</i> Muhl.	+	+	+	+		+
<i>S. americanus</i> Pers.	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>S. ancistrochaetus</i> A. E. Schuyler			+			
<i>S. atrocinctus</i> Fern.	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>S. atrovirens</i> Willd.	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>S. atrovirens</i> var. <i>georgianus</i> (Harper) Fern.	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>S. cespitosus</i> L. var. <i>callosus</i> Bigel.	+	+	+			
<i>S. cespitosus</i> var. <i>delicatulus</i> Fern.	+					
<i>S. Clintonii</i> Gray	+					
<i>S. cyperinus</i> (L.) Kunth	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>S. cyperinus</i> var. <i>pelius</i> Fern.	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>S. expansus</i> Fern.	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>S. fluviatilis</i> (Torr.) Gray	+		+	+		+
<i>S. Hallii</i> Gray				+		
<i>S. heterochaetus</i> Chase			+	+	+	
<i>S. hudsonianus</i> (Michx.) Fern.	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>S. lineatus</i> Michx.	+	+	+	+		+
<i>S. Longii</i> Fern.				+		+
<i>S. maritimus</i> L. var. <i>Fernaldii</i> (Bickn.) Beetle	+	+		+	+	+
<i>S. Olneyi</i> Gray				+	+	+
<i>S. paludosus</i> Nels. var. <i>atlanticus</i> Fern.	+	+		+	+	+
<i>S. Peckii</i> Britt.	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>S. pedicellatus</i> Fern.	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>S. pedicellatus</i> var. <i>pullus</i> Fern.	+	+	+	+		+
<i>S. polyphyllus</i> Vahl				+		+
<i>S. Purshianus</i> Fern.	+	+		+	+	+
<i>S. robustus</i> Pursh	+			+	+	+
<i>S. rubricosus</i> Fern.				+		
<i>S. rubrotinctus</i> Fern.	+	+	+	+		+
<i>S. Smithii</i> Gray	+	+	+	+	+	+

	Me.	N.H.	Vt.	Mass.	R.I.	Conn.
<i>S. Steinmetzii</i> Fern.	+					
<i>S. subterminalis</i> Torr.	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>S. Torreyi</i> Olney	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>S. validus</i> Vahl var. <i>creber</i> Fern.	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>S. verecundus</i> Fern.			+	+	+	+
<i>Scleria pauciflora</i> Muhl. var. <i>caroliniana</i> (Willd.) Wood		—		+		+
<i>S. reticularis</i> Michx.				+	+	+
<i>S. triglomerata</i> Michx.				+		+
<i>S. verticillata</i> Muhl.						+

The Cyperaceae, other than *Carex*, were treated by Prof. M. L. Fernald in RHODORA X: 135-144, 1908. As in the case of *Carex* the number of specimens available for study has become very much larger since then and there has also been a considerable change in nomenclature in the intervening years. At the conclusion of his report Prof. Fernald included "Suggestions for Special Observation". Most of the range extensions that he predicted have proved to be correct, but many of the species from the southern United States have not as yet been reported from the New England area.

As in *Carex* the number of introduced species is insignificant. In fact there are only two, *Cyperus fuscus* and *C. ovularis*. The latter is native farther south but in New England it is known only as a casual waif on made land in Boston and has not been collected recently. In Prof. Fernald's report he cites this single station for *C. ovularis* and none for *C. fuscus*.

The geographical areas are in general the same as in the previous report.

I. GENERALLY DISTRIBUTED. — *Dulichium arundinaceum*, *Eleocharis acicularis*, *E. elliptica*, *E. obtusa*, *E. palustris* var. *major*, *Eriophorum spissum*, *E. tenellum*, *E. virginicum*, *Rhynchospora alba*, *R. capitellata*, *Scirpus acutus*, *S. atrocinctus*, *S. atrovirens* var. *georgianus*, *S. cyperinus* var. *pelius*, *S. rubrotinctus* and *S. validus* var. *creber*.

Eleocharis obtusa is poorly represented in northern Maine. *Scirpus acutus* is infrequent except for the Champlain Basin and the western Maine Coast. There are no stations for it in Rhode Island. *Scirpus atrocinctus* has not yet been reported from southern Rhode Island or southern Connecticut and has only one station in southeastern Massa-

chusetts. *S. atrovirens* var. *georgianus* has not yet been recorded from Aroostook County, Maine. *Eriophorum spissum* has not been reported from southern Connecticut and Rhode Island and is rare in southeastern Massachusetts, due to the absence of cold bogs in these areas.

1a. GENERAL, EXCEPT THE MAINE COAST EAST OF THE KENNEBEC RIVER. — None.

1b. GENERAL, EXCEPT THE WASHINGTON COUNTY COAST. — *Cladium mariscoides*.

1c. GENERAL, EXCEPT CAPE COD. — *Eriophorum viridi-carinatum*, *Scirpus atrovirens*, *S. pedicellatus* and *S. pedicellatus* var. *pullus*.

Scirpus atrovirens is infrequent. *S. pedicellatus* var. *pullus* has a distribution in New England similar to the species, but is much less frequent.

IIa. NORTHERN — NONE OR NOT MANY STATIONS SOUTH OF 43°. — *Eleocharis ovata* and var. *Heuseri*, *E. palustris*, *E. pauciflora* var. *Fernaldii*, *Eriophorum angustifolium*, *Scirpus cespitosus* var. *callosus* and *S. Clintonii*.

The interpretation of the characters separating *Eleocharis ovata* and var. *Heuseri* is so difficult in many specimens that it might have been better to have treated the two together; *E. ovata*, as currently interpreted, appears to be local in southern New England with a single station in Massachusetts and two in central Connecticut. *E. palustris* occurs doubtfully at two stations in southern New England. *Eriophorum angustifolium* and *Scirpus Clintonii* are confined to Maine only.

IIb. NORTHERN — NUMEROUS STATIONS SOUTH OF 43°. — *Scirpus hudsonianus*.

III. ARCTIC-ALPINE. — None.

IV. SOUTHERN — GENERAL SOUTH OF 45°. — *Bulbostylis capillaris* var. *crebra*, *Cyperus dentatus*, *Eleocharis Smallii*, *Rhynchospora fusca*, *Scirpus americanus*, *S. cyperinus* and *S. subterminalis*.

Scirpus americanus is more abundant near the coast. *S. subterminalis* has been reported from only three stations in Vermont, all in upland areas.

IVa. SOUTHERN — GENERAL SOUTH OF 45° BUT NOT ON MAINE COAST EAST OF THE KENNEBEC RIVER. — *Cyperus esculentus*, *C. filiculmis* var. *macilentus*, *C. rivularis*, *Fimbristylis autumnalis*, *Scirpus Purshianus* and *S. Smithii*.

The only Vermont station for *Fimbristylis autumnalis* is near the Connecticut River in the extreme southeastern corner of the state.

IVb. SOUTHERN — GENERAL SOUTH OF 45° BUT NOT IN WASHINGTON COUNTY. — *Cyperus diandrus*, *C. strigosus*, *Eleocharis olivacea* and *E. Robbinsii*.

Eleocharis Robbinsii in New England is restricted to an area within a hundred miles of the coast.

IVc. SOUTHERN — GENERAL SOUTH OF 45° BUT NOT ON CAPE COD. — *Eleocharis tenuis*, *Eriophorum gracile* and *Scirpus Torreyi*.

Eleocharis tenuis is frequent in Maine, and in New Hampshire occurs in the Merrimack River basin and eastward to the coast. It is occasional in eastern Massachusetts and has been collected at East Hartford and Wallingford, Connecticut.

IVd. SOUTHERN — GENERAL SOUTH OF 45° BUT NEITHER ON CAPE COD NOR IN WASHINGTON COUNTY. — *Bulbostylis capillaris*, *Cyperus inflexus*, *Eleocharis calva*, *E. diandra*, *E. obtusa* var. *ellipsoidalis* and var. *jejuna* and *Scirpus expansus*.

Cyperus inflexus is infrequent throughout New England east of the Connecticut River. *Eleocharis calva* is also infrequent east of the Connecticut River drainage area and is apparently absent from the coastal areas east of Connecticut. *E. diandra* is confined to the Kennebec, lower Merrimack, Thames and Connecticut River valleys. *E. obtusa* var. *ellipsoidalis* is frequent near the coast in eastern Massachusetts and southern Rhode Island.

V. CHIEFLY THE THREE SOUTHERN STATES. — *Hemicarpha micrantha*.

This species has a few stations in southeastern New Hampshire and adjacent southwestern Maine.

Va. CHIEFLY THE THREE SOUTHERN STATES BUT NOT IN WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS. — *Eleocharis Engelmannii*, *E. rostellata*, *Fimbristylis autumnalis* var. *mucronulata*, *Fuirena pumila*, *Rhynchospora macrostachya* and *Scleria reticularis*.

Eleocharis Engelmannii is very local but with a marked concentration in the Boston region. There is one outlying station at Falmouth, Cumberland County, Maine. *Eleocharis rostellata* has been reported in Massachusetts in the east only; there is a single station in Maine at Phippsburg, Sagadahoc County. In New England it is strictly maritime. *Fuirena pumila* is local except on central Cape Cod; it has not been reported from Connecticut. *Rhynchospora macrostachya* is restricted to southeastern Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut with two outlying stations at Falmouth, Maine and at Leverett, Franklin County, Massachusetts. *Scleria reticularis* is restricted to within twenty miles of tidewater except for an outlying station in the Connecticut River valley near Springfield, Massachusetts.

Vb. CHIEFLY THE THREE SOUTHERN STATES BUT NOT ON CAPE COD. — *Scirpus verecundus* and *Scleria triglomerata*.

Scirpus verecundus occurs at one station in southwestern Vermont. *Scleria triglomerata* is absent east of the Sudbury River valley and from all the southeastern counties in Massachusetts except Nantucket.

Vc. CHIEFLY THE THREE SOUTHERN STATES BUT NEITHER CAPE COD NOR WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS. — *Cyperus erythrorhizos*, *C. filiculmis* and *Eleocharis tuberculosa*.

Cyperus erythrorhizos is found chiefly in the lower Merrimack,

upper Nashua, Sudbury, Charles, Taunton, Blackstone and lower Connecticut River valleys. *Eleocharis tuberculosa* has two New Hampshire stations at Madison and Tamworth, both in Carroll County.

VI. SOUTHWESTERN NEW ENGLAND CHIEFLY. — *Scirpus polyphyllus* occurs at two Massachusetts stations in the Connecticut and Deerfield River valleys and at numerous riparian stations in Connecticut from the Connecticut River valley westward.

VII. WESTERN NEW ENGLAND — CHIEFLY WEST OF THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY. — *Scirpus Peckii*.

VIIIa. COASTAL PLAIN PROPER. — *Cyperus polystachyus* var. *texensis*, *Eleocharis tricostata* and *Rhynchospora Torreyana*.

Cyperus polystachyus var. *texensis* occurs locally in specialized habitats on Cape Cod in southeastern Barnstable County and on Nantucket. *Eleocharis tricostata* is very local with one station on Nantucket and two in southern Rhode Island. *Rhynchospora Torreyana* is also local on Cape Cod in central Barnstable County, on Nantucket and in southern Rhode Island.

VIIIb. COASTAL PLAIN EXTENSIONS. — *Eleocharis melanocarpa* and *Rhynchospora inundata*.

Eleocharis melanocarpa is restricted to southeastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island. *Rhynchospora inundata* has three stations in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, one in Barnstable County on Cape Cod and one in Rhode Island.

IXa. CALCIPHILE. — *Rhynchospora capillacea* and *Scirpus cespitosus* var. *delicatulus*.

Rhynchospora capillacea is local with only 8 stations. *Scirpus cespitosus* var. *delicatulus* has a very restricted range; in New England it is confined to extreme northern Maine.

IXb. CALCICOLOUS — CHIEFLY WEST OF THE CONNECTICUT RIVER IN THE SOUTH; IF IN THE EAST, MOSTLY NORTH OF 45°. — *Eleocharis intermedia*.

Xa. MARITIME IN VICINITY OF COAST. — *Cyperus filicinus*, *C. Grayii*, *C. odoratus*, *Eleocharis halophila*, *E. parvula*, *Scirpus maritimus* var. *Fernaldii*, *S. Olneyi*, *S. paludosus* var. *atlanticus* and *S. robustus*.

Cyperus filicinus has not been collected in Maine east of the Kennebec River. *C. odoratus* does not appear north of Cape Ann, Essex County, Massachusetts. *Scirpus Olneyi* has not been found north of Cape Cod except for a station at Kents Island, Newburyport. *Eleocharis parvula*, *Scirpus maritimus* var. *Fernaldii* and *S. paludosus* var. *atlanticus* are common all along the New England Coast. *S. robustus* is confined to the three southern states except for one station at Falmouth, Maine.

Xb. MARITIME WITH INLAND STATIONS. — None.

XI. ESTUARINE. — None.

XII. MISCELLANEOUS. — *Cyperus brevifolius*, *C. Engelmannii*, *C.*

ferruginescens, *C. Houghtonii*, *C. strigosus* var. *robustior*, × *C. Weatherbianus*, *Eleocharis acicularis* var. *submersa*, *E. ambigens*, *E. equisetoides*, × *E. fallax*, *E. microcarpa* var. *fliculmis*, *E. nitida*, *E. obtusa* var. *Peasei*, *E. quadrangulata* var. *crassior*, *Eriophorum angustifolium* var. *majus*, *Psilocarya nitens*, *P. scirpoides*, *Scirpus ancistrochaetus*, *S. fluviatilis*, *S. Hallii*, *S. heterochaetus*, *S. lineatus*, *S. Longii*, *S. rubricosus*, *S. Steinmetzii*, *Scleria pauciflora* var. *caroliniana* and *S. verticillata*.

Cyperus brevifolius is a southern species which has been discovered at Greenwich, Connecticut and reported in *Rhodora* 51: 119-120, 1949. *C. Engelmannii* is found at Brattleboro, Vermont and at six stations in eastern Massachusetts. *C. ferruginescens* has one station in extreme southern Vermont and three in Connecticut, all along the Connecticut River. *C. Houghtonii* in New England occurs sparingly south of 45° but is not reported from Rhode Island and Connecticut. *C. strigosus* var. *robustior*, a variety of dubious validity, is seldom collected (six stations only!); as yet it has not been reported north of Boston. × *C. Weatherbianus* was described by Prof. Fernald (*Rhodora* 20: 189-191, 1918) as an intergeneric cross between *Cyperus dentatus* Torr. and *Rhynchospora capitellata* (Michx.) Vahl from a single tussock found by C. A. Weatherby at Dennis on Cape Cod in 1915. Mr. Marcel Raymond of the Montreal Botanical Garden has recently studied the type and is convinced that it should be treated as a chance hybrid between *Dulichium arundinaceum* (L.) Britt. and *Rhynchospora capitellata* (Michx.) Vahl. (See *Rhodora* 64: 349, 350, 1962). *Eleocharis acicularis* var. *submersa* seems to be indistinguishable from *f. longicaulis*. There are stations in Maine and Massachusetts. *E. ambigens* reaches its northeastern limit of range at Cuttyhunk, Massachusetts. The only other station in our area is at Block Island, Rhode Island where it was collected by Prof. Fernald in 1913. *E. equisetoides* is local at Wellesley, Massachusetts, Cumberland and West Greenwich, Rhode Island and Thompson, Connecticut. × *E. fallax* has been collected at Yarmouth, Massachusetts. *E. microcarpa* var. *fliculmis* is a southern variety which has one station in New England at Voluntown, Connecticut. *E. nitida* is represented by specimens from Colebrook and Columbia in Coös County, New Hampshire. *E. obtusa* var. *Peasei* has been collected at Fryeburg, Maine and Ossipee, New Hampshire. *E. quadrangulata* var. *crassior* has been found at Wellesley, Massachusetts and at Guilford and W. Guilford, Connecticut. *Eriophorum angustifolium* var. *majus* is, like the species, of northern distribution but is very local. It is represented by specimens from Matinicus and Oakland, Maine and is cited by Prof. Fernald in *Gray's Manual*, 8th ed., from Massachusetts. *Psilocarya nitens* occurs at Plymouth, Massachusetts, the only New England station yet discovered. *P. scirpoides* has been found at Brewster and Harwich on Cape Cod, Springfield, Massa-

chusetts and East Providence, Rhode Island. *Scirpus ancistrochaetus*, a recently described species, has been reported from near Bellows Falls, Vermont (See Rhodora 64: 43-49, 1962). *S. fluviatilis* is local in river valleys near the coast south of 45°, but is frequent along the shores of Lake Champlain. *S. Hallii* has been found in New England only at Winter Pond, Winchester in eastern Massachusetts. *S. heterochaetus* is local in Massachusetts and Rhode Island but there are numerous stations on the shores of Lake Champlain. It has also been reported in the Connecticut River valley. *S. lineatus* has one station in central Maine, one in south central New Hampshire, two in the Champlain Valley in western Vermont and five in the Housatonic River valley in western Massachusetts and Connecticut. *S. Longii*, in New England a plant of fresh water river valleys, is local in Middlesex and Suffolk Counties in eastern Massachusetts; one station has been discovered at South Windsor in central Connecticut. *S. rubricosus* has five stations in eastern Massachusetts, three of them on Cape Cod. *S. Steinmetzii* is represented by specimens from Passadumkeag, Penobscot County, Maine only. *Scleria pauciflora* var. *caroliniana* occurs at Uxbridge, Massachusetts and Columbia, Hartford and Waterford, Connecticut. It is cited from southwestern New Hampshire by Prof. Fernald in Gray's Manual 8th ed. *S. verticillata* has one station in northwestern Connecticut at Salisbury.

R. C. BEAN

A. F. HILL

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SCHEUCHZERIA IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA. — In September, 1961, while exploring a large sphagnum-cranberry bog, new to us, in Erie County, Pennsylvania, W. E. Buker and the writer found an old fruiting specimen of *Scheuchzeria palustris* L. var. *americana* Fern. We visited this bog again in early June, 1962, and saw another plant in fruit. Although we are familiar with many bogs here, this is our first and only record of this plant from the western part of the State. In our herbarium, we have specimens from Carbon, Monroe, and Sullivan counties, all in eastern Pennsylvania.

This species, of which ours in America is a variety, is widely distributed over the cooler regions of the Northern Hemisphere, growing in cold sphagnum bogs and on peaty shores. — L. K. HENRY, CURATOR OF PLANTS,
CARNEGIE MUSEUM, PITTSBURGH, PA.